

Issuance of Injunction Orders Is Regulated and Jury Trials Provided in All Cases of Alleged Indirect Contempts. American Federation of Labor Wins Sweeping Victory.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VIEWS ON THE LABOR EXEMPTION CLAUSE IN THE CLAYTON BILL.

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In a Letter to Representative Underwood, October 17:

"Incidentally, justice has been done the laborer. His labor is no longer to be treated as if it were merely an inanimate object of commerce, disconnected from the fortunes and happiness of a living, human being, to be dealt with as an object of sale and barter. But that, great as it is, is hardly more than the natural and inevitable result of the fact that the object is individual freedom and initiative as against any kind of private domination."

Washington, Oct. 24.—President Wilson signed the Clayton anti-trust bill, with the labor sections intact, on Thursday, October 15, and presented the pen to President Gompers.

The Clayton bill is now a law, and marks the beginning of a new epoch, because of the following amendment, introduced by Senator Cummins, and which is destined to become historic:

"THE LABOR OF A HUMAN BEING IS NOT A COMMODITY OR ARTICLE OF COMMERCE."

The labor sections contained in the bill are substitutes for the Bartlett-Bacon bill, which made no mention of jury trials in alleged in-
direct contempt, which is fully covered in the new act. The Clayton bill provides for the exemption of trade unions from trust classification in the following manner:

"THAT THE LABOR OF A HUMAN BEING IS NOT A COMMODITY OR ARTICLE OF COMMERCE. NOTHING CONTAINED IN THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO FORBID THE EXISTENCE AND OPERATION OF LABOR, AGRICULTURAL, OR HORTICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS, INSTITUTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MUTUAL HELP, AND NOT HAVING CAPITAL STOCK OR CONDUCTED FOR PROFIT, OR TO FORBID OR RESTRAIN INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF

STIMULATE OBJECTS THEREOF; NOR SHALL SUCH ORGANIZATIONS OR THE MEMBERS THEREOF, BE HELD OR CONSTRUED TO BE ILLEGAL COMBINATIONS OR CONSPIRACIES IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE, UNDER THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS."

The sections regarding injunctions provide that no Federal court shall grant an injunction unless the plaintiff has shown that there is a present irreparable injury to property, or to a property right, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described "with particularity" and sworn to in the application for a writ.

No injunction can be issued for the following reasons:

- To prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from ceasing work or urging others to do so.
- To prohibit any person or persons from "attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any

person to work or to abstain from working."

To prohibit the payment of strike benefits or "other moneys or things of value" to persons engaged in labor disputes.

to prohibit peaceful assembling in a lawful manner and for lawful pur-

It is further provided that NONE OF THE ACTS SPECIFICALLY ABOVE SHALL BE CONSIDERED OR HELD TO BE VIOLATIONS OF ANY LAW OF THE UNITED STATES."

Under this section, strikers are allowed to, do peaceful picketing to urge other workers to join them, to urge a withholding of patronage from those parties to the dispute, and to assemble in a peaceful manner to discuss their grievances.

Jury trials are provided for any one charged with indirect contempt (disobeying the order of the court, outside the presence of the court). This does not apply to offenses committed in the presence of the court—indecorum, disrespect, disorderly conduct, etc.

The law applies to all Federal courts, and is intended to put an end to the practice of the Federal District Court in New York City of appointing a receiver for the entire estate of a bankrupt debtor.

have been enjoined from attempting to organize non-unionists without the consent of employers.

✓ The declaration that the labor power of a human being is not a commodity means that henceforth new ideals will be the rule in the treatment of workers by legislative and judicial bodies, for with the taking of labor from the "commodity class" the human element will

be paramount, and the repeated declarations of the American Federal

<p>WILL CONTINUE FIGHT.</p> <p>Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 24.—Continuance of the agitation against the renewal of the United States government contract</p>		<p>NEW RATES IN EFFECT.</p> <p>Washington, Oct. 24.—Sweeping reductions in express rates for the entire United States, recently ordered by the</p>	
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with the Mercantile Corporation of Day. Interstate Commerce Commission, are

now in effect, as are the orders to the companies to revise their business methods. The latter order, the commission declares, is designed to "safeguard the public." It simplifies the claims of sellers when disposing of, and redemptors when purchasing, "junk" and "junk" methods are disposed of. The orders range all the way from 25 to 60 per cent.

contract of this kind with the federal

TO INCREASE MEMBERSHIP.

Taunton, Mass., Oct. 31.—The Central Labor union of this city has started an organizing campaign which will be conducted through the streets for the purpose of increasing its membership.

ASSIST COTTON STRIKERS.

of interesting every Europeanized man

DISCUSS NEGRO QUESTION.

The convention, which was held at the Hotel... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read, but appears to be a report on a convention.)

education law as applied to negro children and the general summary were combined.

variably. He man who made the statement was the one who willingly served on any committee, attended the union meetings or act on decisions.

